

## FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

## Miscellaneous.

NO. LXIII.

Mr. David Lee is one of our most enterprising citizens. He was formerly a resident of New York, but since the war has resided near Knoxville, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a gentleman of judgment and unimpeachable veracity, and what he says may be relied upon. Recently, he has written a letter to the editor of *Home and Abroad*, published at Unadilla, New York, which we copy as the opinion of a Northern man of our country:

KNOXVILLE, Feb. 17, 1872.

FRIEND DODGE: The winter with us is nearly over, and those who follow the occupation of farming are making preparations for sowing oats and clover and for planting potatoes. The winter has been severe here, and on two mornings the mercury has indicated a little below zero, something which has not occurred before (according to our records,) since 1812.

In a communication to you some time since, I mentioned the existence of vast beds of coal and iron ore, in some portions of East Tennessee, lying idle, for lack of capital to work them successfully. These are found at or near the base of the Alleghany and Cumberland mountains, especially the latter. Between these, and connected with them by railroad, lies Knox county, and Knoxville being the only important town or city in this or any adjoining county, feels sensibly, every step taken toward the opening or development of these sources of wealth. About 45,000 acres of these lands and probably some as rich in mineral deposits as any in the State, or in the world, have been for about 15 years in the courts of this State and of the United States, until recently the parties (Mr. Charles A. Bulkley, of New York city, and McEwen and Wiley,) have compromised the matter and consolidated their titles by forming a joint stock company under a charter issued by the State of Tennessee, for the purpose of working the mines, manufacturing, &c. It is anticipated here that this compromise will give a fresh impetus to the growth of our flourishing city. Certain it is that such a prospect of mineral wealth, and located in the centre of such country as ours, and connected by railroads running in all directions, and especially when our climate and unlimited amount of water power, are taken into the account, cannot long remain unproductive. Already Carter county cart wheels, and Roane county railroad iron find their way to market, North, South, East and West, and wherever used are highly prized. East Tennessee possesses many advantages as an agricultural section, lying contiguous to, and connected with the cotton States, which must always give it an excellent market for all its surplus grain and provisions, but after carefully for several years watching the course of the capital steadily pouring into our State from the older and more wealthy States, we are convinced that the manufacturing interest is destined at no distant day to outstrip the agricultural, and the destiny of Knoxville will not be reached until it becomes one of the largest manufacturing cities on the continent. It may, and probably will, take quite a number of years to bring about this result, but to us nothing in the future seems more certain, and we can afford certainly to await the grand result.

Yours truly,

DAVID LEE.

The following circular, sent out by John Moffatt, Commissioner of Immigration at Nashville, gives, in a terse, concise way, valuable information relative to Tennessee, which will be found interesting to those who take an interest in our State:

## TENNESSEE.

Tennessee contains 29,000,000 acres of land, of which only 6,000,000 are improved, but from this small portion the production by negro labor before the war, principally corn, wheat, cotton and stock, made the State third in wealth of the Union. This indicates the character of soil.

Negro labor has lost its reliability and efficiency since the war, and white labor is scarce, depreciating real estate 20 to 50 per cent. This depreciation can be immediately restored by reliable and efficient labor, because our markets are better now than before the war. Thus a bonus of 25 to 50 per cent. is offered to every good farmer that will invest and work here.

Slavery abolished, necessitates diversity of industries. Nature has provided peculiar advantages for manufactures in Tennessee. Inexhaustible iron ore of the best quality, costs at furnace \$1.70 to \$3 per ton, is made into pig iron here for from \$17 to \$22 per ton. Heavy timbered land, oak, hickory, poplar, ash, walnut, etc., at \$1 to \$5 per acre. Coal that will make iron at 6 to 8 cents per bushel at the mines. Water powers of any extent and number convenient.

Large populated centers, old society, railroads, navigable rivers, table lands and valleys—no such combination of attractions to honest and industrious immigrants elsewhere.

Our industries need capital and skill and will pay royally for it; if with skill, no matter how small the capital.

Healthfulness of climate unsurpassed—no malaria, clear, bracing atmosphere the year round; only half the year free from frost, but in eighteen years thermometer below zero only seven times, and never 100 degrees in the summer.

Absolute safety, and comfortable enjoyment of life and property, and pleasant society guaranteed.

Definite information of opportunities and openings in all parts of the State for immigrants, manufacturers, miners, farmers, etc., furnished free upon request.

Address, stating wants,

JOHN MOFFATT,  
Commissioner of Immigration, Nashville, Tennessee.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM NASHVILLE.

## The Apportionment Bill in the Senate. Protracted and Acrimonious Debate.

## Excitement on the Increase.

Special to the Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, March 25, 1872.

In the Senate to-day the debate on the Apportionment bill was protracted and acrimonious. The Democrats are divided and decidedly hostile.

Du Bose, of Memphis, again insisted that no straight-out Democrat could be elected from the Ninth District. He also said that Hon. Horace Maynard was neither immoral nor corrupt, and that hostility to Democracy was all that could be charged against him.

Three amendments were offered and voted down. Gibson and McConnell both spoke against the pending bill. Gibson's speech was over two hours long and very bitter. The excitement is growing and is already intense.

## HOME NEWS.

## ANOTHER NEWSPAPER SOLD.

Opposing a Reduction of the Wool Tariff. BALTIMORE, March 25.—W. W. Glenn has sold the *Gazette* to Wm. A. Welsh, late proprietor of the *Philadelphia Age*, Henry Taylor and Wm. Carpenter.

COLUMBUS, March 25.—Two resolutions were introduced in the Senate instructing the Congressional delegation to oppose the reduction of the wool tariff.

BOSTON, March 25.—It is stated that the prosecution of Wm. F. Weld & Co., of Boston and New York, has come to a compromise, the firm paying six hundred thousand dollars.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 30.—John C. Stanton brought suit in the United States District Court of this State to-day against Robert Tyler, W. W. Screws and M. Cooke, editors, and W. W. Screws and M. J. Williams, publishers and proprietors of the *Montgomery Daily Advertiser and Mail*, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for libel. The summons was made returnable on the fourth Monday in May, at Montgomery. The defamatory matter was alleged to consist in the charge that Stanton attempted to rob and defame the State and people of Alabama and obtain money and other personal property under false pretenses.

## WASHINGTON.

## Death of a Representative.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—There are no new phases in Louisiana affairs. Colonel Holmes Colbert, Representative of the Chickasaw Nation, died here of pneumonia. His body will be taken home with Masonic observances.

The National Democratic Committee meets early in May, after the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention to fix the time and place for holding the National Democratic Convention. The time will probably be the 4th of July and the place St. Louis.

Governor Curtin, Minister to Russia, has resigned.

It is stated that the Secretary of State has sent an energetic note to Madrid, protesting against the Spanish treatment of Dr. Howard. A report from Havana, the 13th says nothing new has occurred in the British and American Claims Commission. It met and without deciding any cases, adjourned until Thursday next. It is understood there will be very little business of importance before the Commission until next fall. It will meet occasionally. But few cases only will be heard upon their merits before the adjournment over for the summer.

A motion in the Supreme Court for a mandamus in the Kentucky war claims case was rejected.

The trial of Mayor Hall, in the Common Pleas Court, was terminated and the remaining eleven jurors were discharged. This course was necessitated by Recorder Hackett yesterday deciding that the court held by him (Hackett) was regular, thus making the court held by Daly, before which Mayor Hall was being tried, an illegal or unconstitutional one. This ends the famous November term.

## Chase.

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.] WASHINGTON, March 19.—Chief Justice Chase is in New York, insisting on a Democratic Convention, and a nomination by that body. He is fiercely opposing Judge Davis. The latter is working vigorously for himself, and is talking somewhat indiscreetly. He regards Trumbull as his chief rival, and says if the people outside of Illinois understood his trickery as well as it is understood in that State, he would not be dangerous. The third party movement has set two United States Judges on the Presidential track. There is now serious talk of passing a law making Judges of the Supreme Court ineligible to any other office. This may be necessary to preserve the purity and dignity of the Judiciary.

## The Big Elm.

Stands on the Best Creek Bottom, one mile from the head of the creek and three-fourths of a mile from Whitesburg, on George White's farm. It was a large tree sixty-four years ago, when Isaac Barton, a Baptist minister, preached a sermon under its shade, the ground being covered with beautiful blue grass, which remains beautiful up to the present time. The body, eight feet from the ground, measures in circumference eighteen and one-half feet, making over six feet in diameter; it forks at eleven feet from the ground, the large prong being fourteen feet in circumference; and the small one ten feet in circumference; it measures 115 feet across from the tip of the limbs each way, making the largest shade tree that can be found anywhere. Persons that have looked at the tree say it is the largest and most beautiful tree they ever saw.

WHITESBURG, TENN., March 25, 1872.

"YE OLDEN TIMES."—The wife of President Adams was born in 1744, and she says of her youth: "Female education in the best of families went, and in some few writing and arithmetic, and in some few and rare instances music and dancing." When the Boston schools were reorganized in 1790, girls were admitted during the summer months only, when there were not boys enough to fill them.

## FROM NASHVILLE.

## The Legislature at Work—Fighting Maynard and East Tennessee.

## Passage of the Iniquitous Apportionment Bill in the House—A Display of Venom.

NASHVILLE, March 20th, 1872.

A hungry pack of wolves never snarled over a bone that might be thrown to them with more wolfish ferocity than do our Democratic Legislature over the Congressional bone. Not only do they snap and growl at Republicans who oppose them, but they are constantly in the habit of snarling at each other, when some one, hungrier than the others, if possible, thinks he is not getting his share of it.

## A STORMY MEETING.

Monday night they had an open meeting of the Committee and different members of the Legislature who desire to go to Congress were permitted to make an exhibition of themselves. It must have been a very disgraceful exhibition of partisanship, uncontrolled by brains, for the editor of the *Union and American*, who was himself present, feels called upon to administer a sharp rebuke which he does in his issue of yesterday morning. The principle trouble was between Senator DuBose, of Shelby, who feels that his services would be invaluable in a higher sphere than where he now moves, and Representative Harris, from the same county. DuBose does not feel safe in risking his chances for Congress in a district with less than 5,000 Democratic majority, and to secure this he is willing to do almost anything. Harris is opposed to the district marked out by the wise Senator, and hence the trouble. The discussion is said to have been stormy, and a distinguished member, who is also a Democrat, says these high dignitaries have an unpleasant habit, while speaking on such occasions, of making all their gestures with their left hand, while their right remains in their breeches pocket, (grasping a deringer, or "sich" like). Harris opposed the district, because according to the apportionment, Middle Tennessee would control five districts, while the other four were generously (?) conceded to the other divisions of the State.

## A COMPROMISE.

The committee held another meeting last night, and we learn have effected a compromise. The districts will probably remain substantially as they are published in the *Banner* of this date. By reference to these it will be seen that the Second District is changed a little from the basis as telegraphed you on Monday evening—DeKalb county being left off and attached to the Fifth District. The great object of the apportionment—the feature which has attracted the most general attention—was the arrangement of the Second District so as to beat

us. We knew all the time this would be so, but we had supposed that even this Legislature would attempt some show of decency and propriety. It seems that both these virtues have been not only studiously ignored, but shamefully and unblushingly violated.

We learn that the chairman of the committee, DuBose, of Memphis, openly and defiantly boasted before the meetings of the committee, that his sole object was to so gerrymander the districts as to provide against any possibility of a single Republican being elected from the State. Maynard was talked of and discussed as if he were a very fiend who has been engaged in the torture of righteous Democratic souls. "Maynard must be beat at all hazards," seems to be the general sentiment of Democratic members. We behold the spectacle of more than nine-tenths of an entire Legislature arrayed against one man. But give them equal terms and the contest is by no means an unequal one, for he possesses more ability, more statesmanship, than the whole of them combined.

## LEGISLATING AGAINST EAST TENNESSEE.

There is another view of this apportionment. No truth is more clearly established than that the rebels of Middle and West Tennessee still cherish a feeling of bitter hatred towards our section for the position of loyalty we assumed toward the Government at the beginning of the late war. They may and do deny it, but they must expect that our people are all blind, if they expect us to believe such a hypocritical denial. They are determined to make us feel it on every occasion. They will carry their oppression just as far as they can safely do so without violating the constitution and laws of the State and of the United States. If they had the power, they would deprive us of any voice in the control of public affairs, and reduce us to a state of the merest vassalage. They never will forgive us for opposing secession and disunion—I mean the majority of them—and it is perfect folly for us to suppose they will. Our district, as now formed, is to all intents and purposes a Middle Tennessee district, and it was so created to silence our voices in the halls of Congress.

In the first place, the object was to beat Maynard; and secondly, the sturdy mountaineers who were always loyal to the Government—the voters of Campbell, Scott, Morgan, &c.—are to be reduced to vassalage, because they are it so warm for Brigadier General John Crawford Vaughn while engaged in his celebrated campaign against the cattle, horses, corn-cobs and fodder stacks of that part of the country, which is known in tradition as the "Brimstone Campaign." They opposed Vaughn and others of the same ilk, and now they must suffer for it.

Such, gentle reader, are some of the motives by which the members of this Legislature are actuated. We may have something more to say in connection with this infamous apportionment.

W. R.

NASHVILLE, March 21, 1872.

The political cauldron boiled strongly in the House in the forenoon of to-day. Representative Freeman, of Haywood, offered a bill in lieu of the one proposed by the apportionment committee, which lays off the entire State into symmetrical districts, except one along the Tennessee river. His bill would have left the Second District as

it now stands, with the counties of Fentress, Cumberland, Meigs and Rhea added. The First would have remained as it is. He stated that he had no idea his bill would be adopted, as the object of the session was to defeat Horace Maynard, and nothing more. He passed a high and worthy compliment on the character of our distinguished Representative in Congress who he said stood head and shoulders above any Democrat in the Tennessee delegation, or over any one who was likely to be his successor. A half dozen dyed-in-the-wool simon pure Democrats were on their feet at once, gesticulating wildly and ejaculating, "Mr. Speaker?" They all took their seats and awaited their time, each seeming ready to swallow Freeman alive. It was amusing to see him parry off their puny missiles, almost without an effort. Democrats admit that in the discussion they got the worst of it. One of them speaking of it afterwards, said Freeman "had no mercy on them, severing them right and left with a crosscut-saw." They voted down his bill, however, by an overwhelming majority.

## COL. H. T. DICK.

It is refreshing to meet among so many reckless partisans, one who is fair and honest. While the Apportionment bill was under consideration this morning on its second reading, Col. H. T. Dick, who represents Jefferson, Greene and Hawkins, &c., made some remarks against detaching Jefferson county from the First District. He said that as an honest man, he could not under the oath he had taken, vote for a bill intended to legislate any man out of or into an office. He believed that a majority of his people were Republicans, (speaking of Jefferson county) and as such they were entitled to their choice in selecting Representatives to Congress. He would do no act calculated to deprive them of such choice, no matter who it may fall upon. We understand that Mr. Samsell, the Representative from Grainger, entertains the same liberal views. Upon the other hand, we learn that Mr. Carr, the mis-representative from Washington, avows it as his conviction of duty to prevent the formation of a single district if possible, where a Republican can be elected. The Republicans of his county will withstand his attacks as they are without force except in their venom and this may be avoided. A number of members avow in public discussion that they religiously believe it to be their duty to so gerrymander the districts as to prevent the election of a Republican, and especially Horace Maynard, whose name they pronounce with emphasis on the last syllable, and with a peculiar fiendish hatred which they cannot conceal. We give them credit, some of them, for candor in their zeal to beat Maynard, for they haven't sense enough to practice deception.

## CAUTION, MEN.

The final result will be reached soon, and we already hear of candidates for Congress. From the Second District, the Great Garrett, who now represents the Third, will probably want to run. We also hear the name of Col. John P. Murray, of Jackson county, mentioned, Colonel Combs, of White county, is also spoken of. The majority of the voting population being west of the mountains, Middle Tennessee will always be able to control the district. This may not be consoling to our friend, Col. John Williams, and others who have aspiration, yet it being true, we must write it.

In the third district we have Vaughn, who is already preparing speeches to make in Congress. And then in the same county we have Capt. Chambers, a North Carolina carpet-bagger, a member of the present House, and a clever lawyer. We also have Eb. James, Fat Clementson and friend Blizard, Spears, of Sequatchie, will probably be an aspirant. He labors, however, under the disability of having been in the Federal army, and of having always conducted himself as an honorable conscientious gentleman. His chances are not good in that party. But we will wait and see.

## THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The entire time of the Senate was taken up to-day in the discussion of a proposition to appoint a State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Some very good speeches were made and some exceedingly weak and foolish. The measure was loaded down with odious amendments and then tabled. I don't blame this Legislature, looking at the matter from a selfish standpoint, for opposing education, for educated people might keep them in their proper level, which would certainly not be law making.

## THE VIRGINIA BOUNDARY LINE.

Senator Gibson read an able and interesting report in the Senate this morning on the subject of the boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee. He has given the subject much thought and based this report of the Committee of which he is Chairman, on very ancient, as well as more modern surveys. The report will be adopted, and it is to be hoped that this vexed question may be once more settled.

W. R.

NASHVILLE, March 23, 1872.

The battle is over in the House, the Apportionment bill having passed its third reading without amendment. The principal opposition came from members in First and Second Congressional Districts. No reasonable man of any party attempts to defend the disgraceful outrage in gerrymandering the Second District. It is composed of sixteen counties, extending from the North Carolina line on the southeast to Sumner county on the Northwest, a distance of two hundred miles, and is divided about the center by the Cumberland range. Knox, Jefferson, Anderson and Campbell are the only counties in the District through which a railroad passes, and there are very few stage lines. If a committee had been appointed, composed of the best posted men in the Legislature, to lay off the most inaccessible district possible, they could not have succeeded better than this. It is a contortion of the worst possible character, formed with an utter disregard of the rights and convenience of the people residing in the District.

Hatred, blind, malignant, partisan hatred

of Horace Maynard was the motive that actuated those who laid off the District. But a single Representative, we believe, in the District voted for the bill. Mr. McGhee saw fit to explain that while he was opposed to the formation of this District, but believing it was the only bill that could be passed he would vote for it. Every other Representative in the District, if our information is correct, voted against it. But their wishes were disregarded in the wild partisan zeal to defeat Maynard. A Democratic District might have been formed of counties more compact in form and adjacent to each other, but the idea was to make an indisputable Democratic majority, and at the same time a territory as inconvenient as possible for a canvass.

## THIS SPIRIT.

As we have said in former letters, was displayed throughout the discussion. An old piece of pomposity from Fayette county by the name of Linn, who is about five feet high and three feet in diameter, better fitted for an ox-driver than making laws, stated that in voting for a measure to defeat Horace Maynard he was doing God's service. A number of zealous members responded "Amen!" in enthusiastic camp-meeting style. Another little creature from some where among the Mississippi river swamps, smaller in stature and smaller in soul, held forth in the same animated strain, his eyes sparkling with venom like a rattlesnake that would spring upon its victim. His name, we believe, is Richardson. A long, lank, lean creature from Meigs county, with the word "imbecile" written on his forehead, opposed any change, as he said his people were opposed to being in a district represented by Maynard. The bill was opposed in the discussion by Colonel Dick, of Jefferson, Mr. Colquett, of Overton, and others.

## EAST TENNESSEE OPPOSED TO THE BILL.

Of the East Tennessee members present when the vote was taken, seven voted for the bill and fifteen against it. Those who voted aye, were Allen, of Meigs, Blevins, Carr, Chambers, of Greene, McElhee, and Thomas. Those voting no, were Allen, of Cooke, Anderson, Cottrell, Dick, Eckel, Ellis, McNew, Padgett, Parker, Pryor, Samsell, Slump, Spears and Wester. All this opposition on the part of East Tennesseans, amounted to but little, as the settled policy on the part of the other divisions of the State is to force upon us that to which we are opposed.

## IN THE SENATE.

The House bill was adopted to-day, after a stormy discussion, and passed on its second reading. In the discussion, DuBose announced that the Ninth District as at present formed can not elect a straight-out Democrat. His ideas of a straight Democrat may be gathered from the fact that he spoke of the *Memphis Appeal and Advocate* as unreliable, not being strong enough in the faith.

## VAUGHN IN TROUBLE.

While the Apportionment bill was under discussion to-day, Mr. Vaughn displayed his immense knowledge of parliamentary matters to advantage. Senator Tolley, who is not supposed to in any way be related to Daniel Webster, either by affinity or otherwise, raised the point of order that the Senate could not substitute a House bill in lieu of its own. Vaughn decided the point of order well taken, reading from the *Constitution* of the State, and stating that the proposition was "clear" to his mind. An appeal was taken, when the Senate refused to sustain the decision of the Chair. Vaughn stood there like "a poor boy in a ball room" looking as imbecile as could be imagined, showing that he was "at sea." Senator Gibson arose with a smile on his countenance, if not a broad grin, and said that on behalf of the Chair, he would announce that the decision of the Chair was not sustained. But for this there is no telling how long Senators would have been allowed to sit still and blush. Before this is seen by your readers the Apportionment bill will have become a law, perhaps.

W. R.

## A Loyal Virginian's Request to his Daughter.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 8.] During the last week the last will and testament of an old citizen of Richmond was admitted to record in the Chancery Court of this city. In it occurs the following passages, which are surely a curiosity in will literatures:

"To my daughter—who have done so much to alienate my affections, but who I still deeply and tenderly love, I give as an evidence of the beauties of her doctrines of secession and rebellion, doctrines and aims which have reduced me from affluence to beggary, and as she yet thinks, perhaps, that the 'Lost Cause' will be regained, she may think my bequest as valuable, more so, possible, than the same amount given in Yankee securities, I give her the following, viz: Twenty-five Confederate bonds of K., H. P. & Co., \$25,000; 18 servants emancipated by secession, \$19,000; insurance and bank stock, \$15,000; all my claims against the so-called Confederate Government for the war, cruel, and wicked destruction of my property on the 3d of April, 1865, \$200,000. I could continue the list of the extent of more than half a million dollars, but the above will suffice. She will see what the effect of secession has been, but for which I could have left my children a handsome competency."

## A Healthful Habit.

A Washington correspondent of the *Herald of Health*, writing personal sketches from the capital says:

"President Grant has another habit which is very wholesome, both for mind and body—he believes in the sanitary value of an occasional journey, a trip to the sea-side, a run across the continent. And he is right. No matter if partisan newspapers do ridicule him for doing it, it is the proper thing for him to do. It brings him into contact with the minds of the people. It saves him from the illusions which an incessant stay in Washington is sure to breed. Above all, it gives to mind and body the relaxation which both need from the torturing strain of executive duties."